

# SUPPLEMENT TO ESTACADA PROGRESS

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Exchange copies and communications should be addressed to Editor of Press Bulletins, 116 Agricultural Hall, O. A. C., Corvallis, Ore.

The Press Bulletin aims to keep the state press informed in all matters of interest and value related to the work of the Oregon Agricultural College. Editors are respectfully requested to publish for the benefit of their readers such items as they think seasonable and suited to local use.

## EXPERIMENT STATION

### COLLEGE STATION STAFF REDUCED BY NINE MEN

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, June 21.—Indefinite leave of absence has been granted five research assistants and four research fellows of the Oregon Experiment Station staff, by the Board of Regents. This action was made necessary by the action of the last legislature in repealing the crops pest and horticultural law and the appropriation for scientific investigation. The following members will sever their connection with the station staff on July 1:

A. F. Vass, whose investigations of inoculation of soils with bacteria have greatly increased production of alfalfa and other legumes; F. R. Brown, assistant in horticultural by-products, whose work with the evaporation of prunes and loganberries and with loganberry juices has assisted in developing the best methods of handling these fruits; LeRoy Childs, assistant in control of insect pests that destroy thousands of dollars worth of farm crops in Oregon annually; G. F. Mozzette, assistant in crop pest control, whose work with strawberry pests in Oregon fields is still under way; R. F. Beard, assistant in the study of soil chemistry and the conditions most favorable to the best chemical action in soils and agricultural products; two graduates assisting in the study of plant disease control, working to advance our knowledge of the expensive orchard field and garden plant diseases that always threaten and often inflict serious damage to the growers' crops; and two graduates assisting in the development of scientific fruit production.

As a result of the leave granted these scientists it is frequently impossible to answer the urgent calls for help coming into the office of the director. It is true that in some cases this help had been promised, notably in the fight against grasshoppers in Eastern Oregon and in further work with horticultural by-products, but the loss of the funds for carrying on the work was unforeseen and has rendered it impossible to continue to meet all demands for help. When possible calls will be responded to, and when not possible the best available instruction will be sent from the station.

## AGRONOMY

### GROWING CLOVER SEED ON THE OREGON FARM

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, June 21.—(Continued from last issue.) "Mammoth clover is handled in much the same way that red clover is handled, often being pastured back until about the middle of May or in some cases it is rolled down the same direction that the clover is cut, this rolling taking place about two weeks

before the clover is ready to bloom. After it reaches the seed stage, the mower is run over the field in the same direction that the roller was operated and this cuts off simply the upper foot or so of the vine and leaves most of the rank vine growing on the soil to be plowed under. A limited amount of mammoth clover seed may be profitably produced for sale. Crimson clover seed is developed in considerable quantities on the plants in Western Oregon but unless one is prepared with special equipment to handle it under most conditions it would hardly pay. The crimson clover ripens so early in the season that frequently there would be difficulty associated with harvesting it at a dry enough period. It usually reaches maturity sometime rather early in June and this is nearly always a rainy period. The whole plant is sometimes cut and cured or the heads may be stripped off with home-made strippers and the stubble later plowed under.

On many of the fairly moist soils of the Western Oregon section, where it remains moist during the earlier part of the summer, white clover may be produced very satisfactorily and the seed is valuable and sells well. White clover should only be put on land that has been in cultivated crops for several years. Because of its small size and its short growth it is rather a difficult type of clover to keep clean of weeds. It should therefore be planted on good, clean, mellow soil that stays moist during the spring. The white clover should be kept pastured off until about the first of June; then it should be allowed to go to seed. White clover is harvested with an ordinary mowing machine which is set to run as close to the ground as possible and which has a metal pan, shaped something like the platform of a self-rake reaper, attached behind the cutting bar. The clover heads are raked on this until sufficient number are gathered that they may be raked off into a suitable pile. The white clover seed should usually be harvested early in July and should be cured as promptly as possible and then either hulled or stacked.

Yields of white clover seed in the various sections where it is produced in the Eastern states usually run about three to five bushels per acre and the stand remains productive for a number of years.

## ENTOMOLOGY

### GRASSHOPPER CONTROL BY BROADCASTING BAIT

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, June 21.—"If cooperation can be secured among growers in localities where the grasshoppers are bad their ravages can be materially checked," says Professor H. F. Wilson, entomologist of the Oregon Experiment Station. "Experiments have shown that the old methods of handling the hoppers are not as efficient as spreading the poisoned bait by broadcasting. In this way from five to ten pounds of material can be made to cover one acre of ground.

"The poison bait is made as follows:  
Bran ..... 50 lbs.  
Salt ..... 1 lb.  
Lemon Extract ..... 1 oz.  
Paris Green ..... 1 lb.  
Water to make a crumbly mass.

"Make up this material in the evening and spread the following morning before the dew is off the grass. Broadcast the bait as if sowing seed and do not put out in piles as there is danger of poisoning stock.

"The present year promises to be a bumper year for grasshoppers and many inquiries are being sent into

the office of the entomologists concerning control measures and requesting personal visits of members of the staff. Plans had been perfected in connection with conducting a campaign throughout the eastern part of the state for this season but owing to a discontinuance of station funds by the last legislature the College is now without funds for carrying on work of this kind. However, the department of Entomology will be glad to furnish any information that can be sent by letter."

## DAIRY

### OREGON DAIRYMEN SHOULD RAISE THEIR OWN CALVES

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, June 21.—"There is only one practical way for the dairyman to increase the herd and that is to raise his own calves," said Professor C. H. Eckles, professor of dairy husbandry, University of Missouri, when speaking before the dairymen's conventions during the Farmers' Week at the Oregon Agricultural College. "You can't buy good stock. Heifers should be raised with a good deal of care and attention. You say it costs too much. But I believe that under any ordinary conditions you can not afford not to do it.

"They say about one cow out of every three is not going to be a profitable animal. But success of the dairy farmer depends to no slight extent upon the careful rearing of the calves. The careful dairyman sees in every heifer calf the possibility of a cow that will not only replace a discarded member of his herd, but help to raise the average production. By proper care in the choice of the sire, and by careful attention to the rearing of the calves, the dairyman who is compelled to start with a herd of ordinary quality may, within a few years, raise the average of production of his herd to a marked extent. On the other hand, carelessness in breeding and in calf raising is bound to result disastrously to a herd, or at least to keep it at a standstill as far as improvement is concerned."

### PURPOSE OF MILK TEST LAW

The purpose of the law requiring creameries and other purchasers of milk on the butter-fat basis for manufacturing purposes to have only licensed testers in their employ is to protect both the producers and the manufacturers, say the O. A. C. authorities. It is an effort to realize the "Right is right and wrongs no man" idea, by securing for the producer pay for the value of his product, and for the buyer value for his payments. The requirement of the use of standard glassware in testing is for the same purpose.

## COLLEGE NEWS

### O. A. C. GRADUATES GET POSITIONS ON FACULTY

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, June 21.—Three graduates of the Oregon Agricultural College have been appointed to positions on the faculty on the basis of superior work as students.

Irwin L. Betzel, of Portland, will be instructor of Pharmacy. Aside from his excellent scholarship he was major of the second cadet battalion last year, general manager of Junior week-end, member of the student dramatic society and of the upper classmen's honor society, and assistant manager of the 1915 Orange.

Miss Melissa M. Martin, of Cor-

vallis, has been made instructor of Modern Languages. She has led her classes in scholarship here just as she did in her work at the University of Oregon, where she was graduated bachelor of arts. She has had teaching experience as a member of the Eugene high school staff, and has been interested in student affairs at the College.

Miss June Seeley, of Independence, has been appointed instructor of domestic art in the Home Economics School. She has been an "A" student throughout her entire course and maintained the highest average of any freshman in the College. She has shown unusual talent in costume designing and has been an active worker in the Y. W. C. A. and other College associations.

## POULTRY

### LADY McDUFF

The Oregon Agricultural College has the honor of having the record-breaking hen of the world, so far as authoritative records go. She laid 303 eggs last year. Naturally there is much interest in the madam and no little pride in her achievement. When her record was made known to the Board of Regents they were asked officially to name her. Senator H. von der Hellen, of the Board, spoke promptly saying "Shakespeare provided her name long ago, Lady McDuff—Lay on McDuff." She carries the name to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and will carry it on the rolls of fame for many a day.—Journal of Education, Boston.

## COMMERCE

### PRACTICAL MEN TO SPEAK

About a score of Oregon's leading business men have been engaged to contribute one or two lectures in the new practical course established for next year by Dean J. A. Bexell, of the O. A. C. School of Commerce. Many of these men represent the state's best thought in their special lines and the course will bring directly to the students a knowledge of the ways that succeed.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

### CONVENIENT DIPPING VAT ENCOURAGES FREQUENT USE

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, June 21.—"More frequent dipping than is usually practiced would be profitable with pigs because lice greatly decrease the thrift of pigs and increase the feed requirements," says G. R. Samson, swine specialist at O. A. C. "A good dipping vat conveniently located makes it easy to dip the pigs and increases the probability that they will be dipped frequently enough.

"The most common parasites of pigs, which are destroyed by dipping, are lice, and the most common diseases of the skin are mange and canker sores. The latter are due primarily to germs gaining access to the skin through abrasions caused by mechanical injuries.

"In Oregon few localities are too cold to permit dipping hogs at any time of the year, provided a sunny day is chosen and a sunny sheltered place for the animals to dry in is available.

"Two dippings, eight days apart, are most effective for lice, and the treatment for skin diseases will depend on the severity and persistence of the attack."